

Pat
MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

58357

HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, JULY 2, 1928.

C. F. A.

The first meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1929 was held in New York City at the office of McKim, Mead and White.

The Commission took the view that the pylons as designed were so tall and massive that while they might well be considered a part of the bridge composition, it had been shown from the models recently erected at the Lincoln Memorial plaza that they would obstruct the vista of the Lincoln Memorial, especially as there are to be other pylons in this locality.

The following members were present:

58357

Mr. Moore, Chairman,

Mr. Delano,

Mr. Garfield,

Mr. Morris,

Mr. Winter,

also, Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and Executive Officer.

There were also present Mr. Wm. Mitchell Kendall, of the firm of McKim, Mead and White, architects of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Executive and Disbursing Officer, and Major J. C. Mehaffey, Assistant, of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, and Mr. James E. Fraser, Sculptor.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. (daylight saving time).

Mr. Kendall said he did not favor receding figures at all.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the Meeting held May 24, 1928, were approved.

2. ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, Pylons: The Commission gave further consideration to the pylons proposed for the Lincoln Memorial end of the adjacent to these great structures and no one thinks about their interfering with buildings, that at the Place de la Concorde it is the intervening objects pylons showing a reduction in their size---

from 48' 3" x 13' x 13'

to 43' 5" x 12' x 12'.

the diagonal from 19 feet to 17 feet.

Mr. Kendall said he feels very strongly that these pylons are important sphinxes at the entrances to the temple of Egypt; also, Mr. Kendall said, he regarded it desirable to have one slope with planting down from the Lincoln Memorial, rather than a divided slope.

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101 Park Avenue, Monday, July 2, 1928.

The following members were present:

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Mr. Winter,

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The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. (daylight saving time).

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: The Minutes of the Meeting

held May 24, 1928, were approved.

2. ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, Pylons: The Commission gave further

consideration to the pylons proposed for the Lincoln Memorial end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge. Mr. Kendall submitted a revised study for the

pylons showing a reduction in their size---

from 48' 3" x 12' x 12'

to 42' 6" x 12' x 12'.

the diagonal from 19 feet to 17 feet.

Mr. Kendall said he feels very strongly that these pylons are important for the bridge; that they are a part of the original design, and were drawn to

fit into the architectural scheme at this end of the bridge, as were the pylons at the Virginia end of the bridge. Mr. Kendall did not think they interfered with the view of the Lincoln Memorial.

The Commission took the view that the pylons as designed were so tall and massive that while they might well be considered a part of the bridge composition, it had been shown from the models recently erected at the Lincoln Memorial plaza that they do obstruct the vista of the Lincoln Memorial, especially as there are to be four of these pylons in this locality,--two at the entrance to the bridge and two at the beginning of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, and each of them, according to the design submitted, to be 43' 5" high, or as large as the Lincoln Memorial columns, which are 44 feet high.

Mr. Delano asked Mr. Kendall if he had tried any other type of pylon, a horizontal motive instead of vertical. The suggestion was made that a seated or reclining figure as "Father Nile" might be suitable instead of the pylons. Mr. Kendall said he did not favor reclining figures at all at the Lincoln Memorial end of the bridge and that he could not understand why there should be such great objection to the pylons. In Europe, he said, there are numerous instances of colonnaded buildings with pylons or gateways adjacent to these great structures and no one thinks about their interfering with buildings, that at the Place de la Concorde it is the intervening objects that makes it interesting.

Attention was called to the size of the lions proposed for the steps, and Mr. Kendall said that since the pylons and steps have been reduced there would be a corresponding reduction in the lions,--to be kept uniform as the sphinxes at the entrances to the temples of Egypt; also, Mr. Kendall said, he regarded it desirable to have one slope with planting down from the Lincoln Memorial, rather than a divided slope.

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regarded it desirable to have one slope with planting down from the Lincoln

Memorial, rather than a divided slope.

Mr. Moore said some years ago, before the bridge plans were made, it was contemplated to plant Magnolias in back of the Lincoln Memorial, inside of the Great Circle. Mr. Kendall thought they could be planted in space provided at the sides of the bridge. As for planting them in the Great Circle, it was thought if planted there they would certainly reach the stylobate of the Lincoln Memorial, as the Magnolias grow to be good-sized trees. The question of planting them was left for further consideration.

Mr. Moore then asked Mr. Morris for his views on the subject.

Mr. Morris said: "I admit it is a very difficult problem. The Lincoln Memorial is there and the bridge is pretty well under construction. There is a distinct difference in scale between the two structures, and the thing that would be entirely in scale with the bridge is bound to be out of scale with the Lincoln Memorial. Therefore some sacrifice is necessary in what would be the design of the bridge if it were alone and not in connection with the Lincoln Memorial. Whether or not this reduction of the pylons is sufficient to make the satisfactory compromise, really I don't know. I had personally hoped some solution might be found in a lower mass which Mr. Kendall might feel appropriate for the bridge and be in better relationship with the Lincoln Memorial. The pylons as designed are as high as the Lincoln Memorial columns themselves, 44 feet lacking a few inches. Has a scheme been tried out to see whether a lower mass could be made appropriate for the bridge, or pylons of a different shape? I think as at present the pylons are obviously much too large.

I think also in connection with the question of pylons there is the related question of statues, in scale with the bridge itself, and I would say of course if the pylons are reduced it will affect the statues accordingly."

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pylons are reduced of course the statues will be made correspondingly smaller. Even now, he said, with the changes made in the design of the bridge, he has taken out the secondary base and brought them down. This has been suggested by the bridge in Rome where there was one pedestal above another for statues.

After further consideration of the pylons, Mr. Kendall said he hoped Colonel Grant would allow them to build new models, and Col. Grant replied this could be done, at least one of them, as the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission has tried to keep within the authorized expenditures of the bridge, or \$14,750,000; that thus far they are about \$600,000 beyond the estimates, which has been due to the fact that twice the amount of granite for the bridge has been provided by the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, in accordance with the recommendation of the architects and the Commission of Fine Arts,--whereas originally only a veneer was contemplated there are now to be true arches; also that instead of concrete steps and river wall there will be granite steps and river wall. This has added tremendously to the cost of the bridge, but the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission has readily granted this additional expenditure because of the admitted improvement in the appearance of the bridge. However, Col. Grant said, he hoped further extra expenditures for the bridge can be avoided.

Mr. Moore said the beauty and dignity of the Arlington Memorial Bridge are of first consideration, and as the project has developed it has been a satisfaction to know that the things done have been done right. If in the end certain additional money is needed there will be little difficulty in getting it. Unfortunately, Mr. Moore said, at the present time the Lincoln Memorial end is still too unfinished and it interferes with a proper judgment of the pylons,--when the gap that is there now has been filled and the grades are

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fixed the question of pylons will be much more easily settled. Mr. Kendall said he realized this was a great difficulty, so that for the present they are going ahead with the foundations of the pylons, leaving the question of superstructure to be decided some time later. Col. Grant said several months could elapse before the question of "type" of pylon need be settled without interfering with the construction of the bridge, although it was regarded desirable to have the question settled as soon as possible.

Mr. Winter said the bulk and severity of the pylons is disturbing,--if they could be softened that would bring them into the scale of the Memorial.

Mr. Garfield asked Mr. Kendall whether he would agree to that,--reducing the pylons and making them of different design.

Mr. Kendall replied that he hesitated to make any radical changes in the pylons since they would be apt to interfere with the bridge; that the architecture would be so attenuated as to be out of scale with the bridge itself.

Mr. Garfield summed up the situation by saying that he felt the pylons as now designed are out of scale with the architecture of the bridge. Anything smaller is going to increase the discrepancy and anything smaller in scale and larger in mass; that there may be some scheme lower in mass and larger in scale.

Col. Grant suggested a human figure or a group of figures in connection with the pylons,--making the figures twice life size, for example might suggest a larger pylon than actually constructed, because the eye would consider the human figure so much larger. The figure designed for the bridge statues he said is 13 feet high.

The Commission decided to give the matter further consideration during the ensuing weeks. In the meantime Mr. Kendall offered to make new studies of pylons. (Exhibit A).

June 30, 1938

The act creating the American Battle Monuments Commission provides that before any design or material for memorials is accepted

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a larger pylon than actually constructed, because the eye would consider the

human figure so much larger. The figure designed for the bridge statues he

said is 18 feet high.

The Commission decided to give the matter further consideration during

the ensuing weeks. In the meantime Mr. Kendall offered to make new studies

of pylons. (Exhibit A).

3. ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, "CHANNEL BRIDGE": A design for a bridge to cross the channel or "Little River", between Columbia Island and the Arlington National Cemetery, was submitted by the architects, McKim, Mead and White, through Mr. Kendall. Colonel Grant said this Channel Bridge was costing twice as much as originally contemplated, in view of the granite work to be provided instead of the veneer as originally estimated, and it is to be in harmony with the Arlington Memorial Bridge proper.

In connection with the design consideration was given to the "Avenue" to extend into Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Kendall said details for the "Avenue" have not been worked out; he desired to know whether there would be gates and where they would be placed, at the Virginia Shore or at the end of Columbia Island. The Commission felt it would be preferable to have two sets of gates, one for the Cemetery proper, and the other at the entrance to the "Avenue" at the Columbia Island Plaza, which would mark the terminus of the driveway across the Arlington Memorial Bridge.

Major McChaffey said he hoped some saving in the cost of the "Channel Bridge" could be effected. The Commission considered the matter carefully and decided then to omit the two pylons originally proposed at the entrance to Arlington; also to have instead of check walls a grassy slope, and to make both banks of the channel or "Little River" on the Virginia and the Columbia Island side uniform. (Exhibit A).

4. WORLD WAR MEMORIAL FOR ROME, ITALY: Dr. Paul Cret, Architectural Adviser, and Mr. James M. Mangum, Chief Clerk, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, submitted two designs for the proposed World War Memorial to be erected in Rome, Italy, prepared by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects, with letter as follows:

June 30, 1928

"The Act creating the American Battle Monuments Commission provides that before any design or material for memorials is accepted

by the Commission, the same shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts. In accordance with this Act, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration the following:

- (1) Preliminary designs A and B, prepared by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, architects, for an Army and Navy memorial to be erected at the end of the Piazza di Siena in the Villa Borghese, Rome, Italy.
- (2) Extract from a letter of the Architects dated June 21, 1928.
- (3) A photograph of the site mentioned above.
- (4) A photograph of a plaster model of design B.
- (5) A map of the city of Rome showing the site of the proposed memorial.

The Commission would appreciate having your freest comments and advice concerning these designs and your judgment relative thereto.

Respectfully,

X. H. Price, Secretary,
Major, Corps of Engineers!

Dr. Cret said there has been delay in submitting the design for this monument, which is to be the last of the great World War Memorial that is planned for erection by the United States in Europe, because of the question of location--that it was first thought to place it in proximity to the American Embassy in Rome, then near the Palatine Hill; and now the architects are recommending a site at the Piazza di Siena, in the Borghese Gardens, which meets with the wishes of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Mr. Kendall explained the designs. Design A represented a memorial with a colonnade, and design B a Memorial Column. The Commission, after consideration of the designs, in relation to the location proposed in the Borghese Gardens, approved design A. (Exhibit B).

5. **WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT SOMME PY:** Dr. Cret submitted a design with letter from the American Battle Monuments Commission, dated June 30, 1928, as follows:

"Referring to your letter of January 9, 1928, approving design 'C' submitted by Mr. Arthur Loomis Harmon, architect, for a memorial to be erected at Somme-Py, France, I have the honor to advise that the architect has recently visited the site of this memorial and as a result of studies made while there has recommended

that a different type of memorial be provided at this place. His recommendations, contained in his letter of June 25th and its enclosures, were considered by the Commission at its meeting on June 26th and design "F" was approved.

We are transmitting herewith a copy of the architect's letter of June 25th (Exhibit C) and its enclosures, together with design "C" previously approved by your Commission, and would appreciate your freest comments and recommendations relative thereto."

Dr. Cret said that since the Commission considered the preliminary design last winter, and in view of Mr. Harmon's recent visit to the site, the American Battle Monuments Commission has given the question of design for this memorial thorough reconsideration and is of the opinion that a different sort of monument should be built than heretofore approved, which was a design for a low monument, whereas this one recommended contemplates a type of tower (Scheme F) which can be seen from a distance, also a view of the surrounding country can be obtained from it.

After consideration, the Commission approved this design F, to take the place of the one heretofore approved. (Exhibit C-1).

6. **WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT CANTIGNY:** Dr. Cret submitted a new design for the monument to be erected at Cantigny, since, he said, the one heretofore approved could not be built for the money allotted. The design made provision for the names of the First Division World War dead, the same as the approved design.

The Commission agreed to the erection of the monument according to this new design, should the American Battle Monuments Commission find it desirable to adopt it.

7. **BRIDGE AT GREAT FALLS:** Colonel Grant submitted a design for the proposed bridge at Great Falls, prepared by Mr. John Heigs, 1001 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. A photograph of the location, a few hundred feet below the Falls, was submitted and the Commission considered the design in connection with it. The

design suggested a number of arches, and was explained in a letter sent to Col. Grant by Mr. Meigs (Exhibit D).

Col. Grant said the National Capital Park and Planning Commission had appointed Mr. Medary and Mr. Olmsted as a Committee to advise them as to the design.

The Commission felt that one large span for the bridge is preferable to a number of small arches. Mr. Morris made a sketch showing a large span with a smaller arch at each end, and the piers widened. The Commission approved the design with these changes. It was said the bridge is to be built of steel and reinforced concrete.

Mr. Moore asked the secretary to send a copy of the sketch and the design of the bridge to Mr. Medary and to Mr. Olmsted for comment, which he did. Mr. Medary replied by letter of July 9th that while attending a session of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in Washington he had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Moore and "the matter has been disposed of by making all of the spans of the bridge of steel arches". (Exhibit D-1).

8. **GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL:** Mr. Moore said it is very probable that the Commission of Fine Arts will meet out in Indiana some time in the fall to consider plans for the George Rogers Clark Memorial, authorized by Congress at the recent Session (Public No. 51, 76th Congress, approved May 23, 1928), Exhibit E. Out of \$1,000,000 authorized by the Act, Congress made \$300,000 immediately available in the Second Deficiency Act, approved May 20, 1928.

Mr. Moore said that while the memorial contemplated is to commemorate a notable event in the history of the United States, he could not say what kind of a memorial should be built, and asked the members of the Commission to take up this subject for consideration. The Act provides--

"Sec. 6. Before any of the funds herein authorized to be

appropriated shall be expended, the plans and designs of the said memorial shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts."

The Commission noted that Vincennes is a small town, and said it would be a problem to decide on a million dollar memorial for it because it might make or unmake the town.

Mr. Garfield invited the members of the Commission to "stop over" in Cleveland at his home when making the trip to Indiana, and the invitation was gratefully accepted.

9. AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT WORLD WAR MEMORIAL: The Commission inspected a full-sized model for the Department of Agriculture World War Memorial at the studio of the sculptor, Mr. John Flanagan, 1831 Broadway. Mr. Fraser accompanied the Commission and made particular criticisms of the model, which he regarded, however, very well executed and said some of the suggestions could be carried out in the finished stone work.

Members of the Agricultural Department World War Memorial Committee present were: Mr. W. C. Henderson, Chairman; Mr. R. M. Reese, Chief Clerk of the Department; and Mr. F. C. Lucas, Secretary of the Committee.

The model measured 11' 3" high by 8' 6" wide, resting on a plinth 30 inches high. The design showed a soldier and a sailor in relief, ^{presenting arms,} insignia of the Agricultural Department and the Marine Corps, and the names of the 67 Department of Agriculture World War dead who made the supreme sacrifice. The tablet will be cut in Carrara marble, and when finished is to have an appropriate place in the main part of the Agricultural Department Building, which is now being completed on the Mall.

Particular criticisms to which Mr. Fraser called attention were: the architectural cap and molding running around the top of the relief,--by reducing

them in scale he thought would make them appear much better; modeling the figures so as to be less in the round in places, and filling in the depth between the panel containing the lettering and pilaster and figure.

Mr. Winter suggested making the relief of the Marine Corps Insignia more like the one shown in the small scale model, and the Commission concurred in this.

The Commission approved the model, subject to these changes, which were explained to and in the presence of the sculptor. (Exhibit F).

The Commission were the guests of Mr. Morris and Mr. Delano at luncheon at the Century Club. The Commission adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

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July 7, 1928.

Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting in New York City on July 2, 1928, approved the design for the bridge crossing "Little River" on the line of the Arlington Memorial Bridge. The Commission recommend that the two pylons at the line of the Arlington National Cemetery be omitted; also that the cheeks of the bridge at the Underpass be omitted and that the banks on both sides be treated as a grassy slope.

The Commission discussed with Mr. Kendall at length the question of the pylons with the view to securing a larger sense of harmony between the pylons and the Lincoln Memorial. Mr. Kendall arranged to make two different studies,--the first, a pylon much narrower on the face towards the roadway and reduced in height from the original drawing; also, he proposes to draw a pylon in the form of an obelisk with ornamental horizontal bands at the jointing of the stones. In this way he thinks he will be able to get an appropriate end to the bridge and an appropriate beginning of the road to the Rock Creek Parkway and still have the obelisks in harmony with the columns of the Lincoln Memorial. Mr. Kendall is going to have his drawings enlarged by a photographer to the proper size, so that they can be studied on the spot at small expense.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d,
Executive and Disbursing Officer,
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission.

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

EXHIBIT A

COPY

July 2, 1928.

Dear Major Price:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting in New York City on July 2, 1928, considered the designs submitted by you for the proposed World War Memorial to be erected at Rome, Italy, prepared by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects.

The Commission approved design A, and also the site recommended for the monument at the Piazza Siena, in the Borghese Gardens.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major H. E. Price, Secretary,
The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT B

1900

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ARTHUR LOUIS HARMON
Architect
19 West 44th Street, New York.

June 25, 1928.
In Re: Monument for Sumner-Py.

American Battle Monuments Commission,
State, War, and Navy Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Under separate cover by special delivery I am sending you sketches for the memorial at Sumner-Py.

On examining the site, it seemed to me that perhaps the approved design would be too low to be noticeable from other points in a few years as a result of the growing up of the adjoining trees. It also seemed to me that with the type of designs previously submitted, except for the one which was approved, it is not possible to get an observation point at a level which would give a commanding view, and that it would be desirable to design the monument in such form that the top of it could be used as an observation platform and give a thorough view of the surrounding country.

Therefore, I am sending you three sketches of designs for monuments or towers with stairways inside and a platform at the top. The railings around this platform can contain diagrams indicating the principal points of interest.

Design "F" is square in form. Designs "D" and "E" were worked out particularly to present adequate spaces for inscriptions to the four individual Divisions in case there was any objection to the grouping of such inscriptions on design "F".

In the case of "F", it is proposed that two of the Divisions be represented on either side and two on the rear face either side of the doorway leading to the stairs. It might also be possible to place two inscriptions on each of the sides of the side piers.

I believe that for "E" and "F", the monuments may be built of the sizes shown in the appropriation. The fluted sides in the case of "D" will cost somewhat more, and if more than the appropriation, it will be necessary either to reduce somewhat the height, or to design these faces in some other way than with the curved flutes.

Respectfully,

(sgd) A. L. Harmon.

COPY

July 5, 1928.

Dear Major Price:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting in New York City on July 2, 1928, considered your letter of June 30th, and Design F, submitted therewith, for the proposed World War Memorial at Somme-Py, France. The Commission approved the design.

It is understood that this design, of the square tower type, is to take the place of Design C, heretofore approved.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major E. H. Price, Secretary,
The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit C-1

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results and Discussion

4. Conclusion

5. References

6. Appendix

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10. Summary

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JOHN MEIGS
CONSULTING ENGINEER
1001 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

June 30, 1928.

Colonel U.S. Grant, 3rd,
Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army,
101 Park Avenue,
New York City.

c/o Messrs. McKim, Mead and White.

Dear Colonel Grant:

I response to a telegram received this morning from Major Brown of your office, I am transmitting herewith, under separate cover, six copies each of four drawings relating to the proposed highway bridge across the Potomac River at Great Falls.

Not knowing the exact purpose or scope of the discussion of these plans to be held at the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White on Monday morning next, I am not quite certain just what drawings to include, but assume that you wish complete general information on the subject.

I am therefore including the following:

(1) General location map, showing the relation of the proposed bridge to the prominent natural and artificial features of the surrounding landscape;

(2) Elevations and plan according to Design "C", as originally filed with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; preference being expressed by the Commission for this design over the two others submitted at the same time;

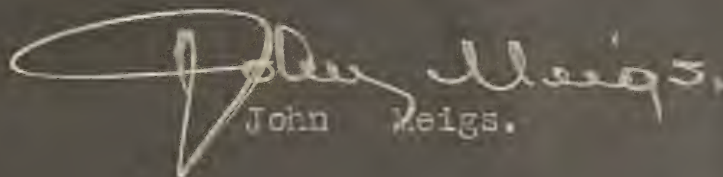
(3) Elevation of central portion of modified Design "C", redesigned in accordance with results of a more accurate survey of the river-crossing than was available when original plans were prepared. This survey made it possible to shorten the span of the arch over the main channel to 300 feet net, but unfortunately disclosed at the same time a much higher recorded flood level at this point in the river than was previously known, which necessitated the raising of the spring line of the arch by 10 feet, in the interest of safety against flood action. The proportions and dimensions of the arch here shown were arrived at after several conferences with Mr. Medary, and are as approved by him.

(4) A photograph of a perspective drawing of the bridge superposed on a photograph of the river taken from the observation platform on the Virginia shore near

the base of the main falls. This shows the structures in proper proportion and in correct relation to the river gorge and the tree growth on top of the bluffs on both the Maryland and the Virginia shores.

I trust that this information is what is desired and that it will be helpful in your consideration of the matter. If anything further is required by way of explanation or amplification we shall be pleased to furnish it promptly, if possible.

Very truly yours,


John Meigs.

jm:s

EXHIBIT D



OFFICE OF
ZANTZINGER, BORIE & MEDARY
ARCHITECTS

RECEIVED
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUL 10 1928

NOTED

July 9, 1928

Re: Commission of Fine Arts
(Bridge at Great Falls, Potomac)

Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary,
Commission of Fine Arts,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Caemmerer,

Upon my return to the office I have your letter of July 5th, with the enclosures concerning the proposed Bridge across the Potomac below the Great Falls.

A copy of this letter reached me in Washington during a session of the National Capital Park & Planning Commission and at that time I had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Moore and the matter has been disposed of by making all of the spans of the bridge of steel arches.

Very truly yours,

M. B. Medary
M. B. Medary

EXHIBIT D-1

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 51—70TH CONGRESS]

[S. J. Res. 23]

Joint Resolution Providing for the participation of the United States in the celebration in 1929 and 1930 of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the conquest of the Northwest Territory by General George Rogers Clark and his army, and authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a permanent memorial of the Revolutionary War in the West, and of the accession of the Old Northwest to the United States on the site of Fort Sackville, which was captured by George Rogers Clark and his men February 25, 1779.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission) and to be composed of fifteen commissioners, as follows: Three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States; three Senators by the President of the Senate; three Members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and six members of the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Indiana to be selected by such commission.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000 to be expended by the commission in cooperation with the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Indiana, the county of Knox; Indiana, the city of Vincennes, Indiana, and such other agencies, public or private, as the commission may determine, for the purpose of designing and constructing at or near the site of Fort Sackville in the city of Vincennes, Indiana, a permanent memorial, commemorating the winning of the Old Northwest and the achievements of George Rogers Clark and his associates in the war of the American Revolution: *Provided*, That the State of Indiana shall furnish the site for such memorial and that full, complete, and absolute title to the land shall be vested in the State of Indiana, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, and that the State of Indiana shall assume, without expense to the Federal Government, the perpetual care and maintenance of said site and the memorial constructed thereon, after such memorial shall have been constructed.

SEC. 3. The commission may in its discretion accept from any source, public or private, sums of money to be added to the amount herein authorized to be appropriated for said memorial, or gifts for its embellishment.

SEC. 4. All expenditures of the commission shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the commission, but no expenditure shall be made or authorized by the commission except with the approval of a majority of the commissioners.

SEC. 5. The United States shall not be held liable for any obligation or indebtedness incurred by the State of Indiana, the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Indiana, the county of Knox,

Indiana, the city of Vincennes, Indiana, or any other agency or officer, employee or agent thereof, for any purpose for which the commission may under the provisions of this resolution make expenditures.

SEC. 6. Before any of the funds herein authorized to be appropriated shall be expended, the plans and designs of the said memorial shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts.

SEC. 7. No fee or charge of any character shall be imposed or made for admission to the said memorial or the grounds on which it may stand after the memorial shall have been completed and accepted by the commission.

SEC. 8. The commission shall cease and terminate June 30, 1931.

Approved, May 23, 1928.

COPY

July 10, 1928.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting in New York City on July 2, 1928, inspected a full-sized model of the World War Memorial Tablet of the Department of Agriculture at the studio of Mr. John Flanagan, Sculptor.

The Commission approved the model, subject to a few changes explained to the sculptor. It is understood that Carrara marble is to be used.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. W. C. Henderson, Chairman,
Department of Agriculture
War Memorial Committee,
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit F

COPY

July 10, 1928.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting in New York City on July 8, 1928, inspected a full-sized model of the World War Memorial Tablet of the Department of Agriculture at the studio of Mr. John Flanagan, Sculptor.

The Commission approved the model, subject to a few changes explained to the sculptor. It is understood that German marble is to be used.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. W. C. Henderson, Chairman,
Department of Agriculture
War Memorial Committee,
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit E